WASHINGTON.

last. This subject came before the House

mittee on Appropriations, who to-day hear the conclusion of the argument of ex-Soli

ford, written to the Solicitor of the Treasury, in favor of the payment of the claims. He contended that, even admitting that some improper acts had been committed by persons seeking to collect

been committed by persons seeking to collect the smounts of the claims that ought not

parties whom he represented desired no appropriation except for those claims which were shown to be just

and proper. Special Agent Curtis then stated that he appeared before the committee by direction of the

Secretary of the Treasury and gave an account of the

investigation he had made into the origin of some of

covery of money due on customs claims against the government that a certain form of protest should be

duty; but said that in some of the cases where a refund had been paid the proper protest was

not filed at the time of the payment of the duty,

but traudulently supplied afterward. In making this statement Mr. Curtis disclaimed any imputation

upon the merchants in whose favor the claims were made. The most of those fraudulent protests were

the work of a lawyer named Aifred Douglass, Jr., nor

dead, who had gone about among merchants having

lect whatever sums might be found due them from the government on account of claims

of this character. He was to receive fifty per cept of the amounts so recovered as his

went to work to supply protests in cases where they had not been filed as required by law, which he did in

clients to such papers, upon the pretext that the sig-

ceedings and in other cases by obtaining genuine sig natures from other documents and appending them to the protests prepared by himself, and then having

the whole lithographed and attached to the original entries in the Custom House. In one or two

cases it appeared that the parties purporting to have signed the protests were not in the United States at

the date of the papers, and in one case a protest was

apparently signed by a foreign member of

a firm who had never been in this cons-

try. In support of these charges Mr. Curist read to the committee the affidavits of three or lour

the fraudulent protests, the substance of this testi-

The cases embraced in Mr. Curtis' statement, so far,

firms involved are:—Sampson & Baldwin, who were paid \$35,000, \$25,000 of which is is alleged

was fraudulently obtained by Douglass; Strong

& Smith, who were paid about \$4.000; B. Cod-diagton & Co., \$69,000; Wilson & Brown, \$11,000;

Acker & Hurris, \$8,000; Chamberlate, Phelps & Ca., \$2,000. Other cases which have been made up and

which have not been paid, are as follows :-- William E.

Dodge & Co., \$17,498; M. Mitchell, \$7,744; James

Isler, \$895; A. Freidman, \$1,115. With regard to the

last three cases Mr. Curtis has made special reports to United States District Attorney Woodford, which he read to the committee. In reply to Mr. Jor-dan's citation of Mr. Woodlerd's letter, addressed

it was written before the fraudulent origin of the claims was discovered, and he was authorized by

Mr. Woodford to say that, in his opinion, Congress

ought not to appropriate one dollar for the payment of the claims to which Mr. Curtis had called the at-

tention of the committee. Mr. Curtis will resume

his statement to-morrow and deal with the claims for

PRACTICABILITY OF RESUMPTION-TESTIMONY OF NEW YORK BANKERS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency

had a very interesting conference this morning with Mr. John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust Com-

pany of New York, and Mr. J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' Bank, New York. The question of

the practicability of maintaining resumption

was pressed upon these gentlemen by Mr. Ewing, but they held inflexibly the position that re-

sumption can be safely entered upon the 1st of January, 1879, and that with the present favorable out-

look of good crops and the balance of trade in

\$150,000,000 of the outstanding United States notes

should be retired in order to make specie resumption

LEGISLATION-HOUSE MEMBERS OF A JOINT

COMMITTEE WITH THE BENATE APPOINTED.

Representative Eugene Hale, chairman of the Re-

publican Congressional Committee, bas named the

mittee provided for by the republican cau-

tue (on motion of Mr. Price, of Iowa),

the course to be pursued by the republicans in mattors coming before the present session of Congress:— Hiram Price, of lowa; J. A. Garfield, of Obio; O. D.

Conger, of Michigan; M. H. Dunnell, of Minnesota

William P. Frye, of Maine; G. L. Fort, of Illinois; J. M. Thornburgh, of Tennessee; William Claffin, of Massachusetts; J. W. Dwight, of New York; Russell

Errett, of Pennsylvania, and Borace Davis, of Cali-

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH COREA-A BID

FOR THE GOOD OFFICES OF JAPAN.

The Japanese Minister regards with much anxiet

the resolution recently offered by Senator Sargent

having in view a treaty of amity and commerce with Corea, in Northeastern Asia, with a popuation of about twelve millions. Although Co

is tributary to Chips and Japan some time ago recog nized her independence. The trade of Cor-a is almost wholly with Japan. Intimate triendly relations exist

between these nations. Therefore the good offices of

Senator Sargent contemplates. As a preliminary to such proceedings and to induce Japan to take a

reater interest in the subject efforts will be made t

have returned to Japan \$1,500,000, now in the United

Stues Treasury, known as the Japanese Indemnity

fund, retaining a small sum only to compensate for a

tual loss to American citizens resulting from disturb

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL. The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day further considered the Internal Revenue oil, but

of the House arrived. A meeting will be held to morrow, at which time the bill will be disposed of by

BEORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY

The House Naval Committee to-day ordered th printing and recommitting of Representative Harris'

Massachusette) bill providing for the reorganization

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1878. Mr. DURNELL, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee

on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the issue of an American register to the Canadian propeller East by the name of "Keat." Passed,

Senate amendments to the bill preventing the intro

duction of infectious diseases into the United States

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, (dem.) of Miss., the

bill appropriating \$200,000 to provide for deficiencies

in the public printing office was taken up and passed.

ways and Means, reported a bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies estab-lished for the encouragement of arts and sciences.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION. The SPRAKER announced that the first business in

order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House rejused last Wednesday to sales the adjuster

Mr. KHLLEY, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on

motion of Mr. HARTRIDGE, (dom.) of Ga., the

ailed to complete it when the hour for the assen

ances some years ago in that country.

confer with a Schate committee upon

entirely safe.

fornia.

which an appropriation is now asked.

Power of Political Regencies Shaken by the President's Policy.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS IN REVOLT.

The Outlook in Maine, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

FERNANDO WOOD'S VICTORY.

Consideration of the Adjournment Question Postponed.

DIAZ'S RECOGNITION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1878.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN MAINE, WISCON SIN AND PENNSYLVANIA-GROWING DISTASTE FOR THE RULE OF OLD PARTY LEADERS.

It is said that the greater part of the republican party licans and the Chamberlain wing of the party, are ready to rebel against the further domination of Sen ator Hamlin. It is known that the appointments re sently made to the Marshalship and District Attorneyship in Maine were opposed by the Hamilia faction and favored by the Chamberlain faction in the party. The Maine republicans have, it is said, got tired of living under the iron rule of Senator Hamilto, who, they say, allows no young man as supports Hamlin, and the President's recent cap pointments have given courage to the opponents of to fling off his yoke, which they have borne very Hale, and probably also Mr. Fry, will willingly see the Hamlin regency broken down, though they may not think it prudent to openly take part in the effor to destroy Mr. Hamlin's predominance. Mr. Hamlin's Senatorial term expires in 1881, and so strongly introughed is his power in Maine that it is thought none early now to begin to break it down. Maine publican politics will be interesting this summer, In Wisconsin, too, there are signs of a repudiation of Senator Howe's leadership. Wisconsin men say that the young republicans are ready to kick out of the traces and to depose Senator Howe and Boss Keyes rom their command of the party. Even among the *enusylvania republicans there are mutterings of dis-sontent with the Cameron rule, though the Pennsylrantans have been taught by long experience that i is not sale to oppose the Camerons. On several recent occasions it has been discovered that Senator Cameron is not the most popular man with the Penn-sylvania delegation, and that, in fact, there is a spirit if insubordination, a lack of reverence for the old master, which may at some day, if it should be ensouraged, break out into open rebellion. If the mu-tineers in all these States felt perfectly sure of the than they are. They complain that the President moves so slowly and seems so uncertain that open re THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION-A VICTORY FOR

THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE. The democrate carried their point to-day in post-points the consideration of the adjournment resolu-tion until the 15th of May. This is not supposed to mean that the majority want to prolong the session beyond the 10th of June, the time proposed by the and in the hands of the majority of the House, as is

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION-A GEOLOGICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL EXHIBIT

favor of this country resumption can be maintained. They expressed a belief, however, FROM THE UNITED STATES. The United States geological, geographical and ethnological exhibit for the Paris Exposition, has just been completed by the Geological Survey Office and transportation, along with the specimens of birds, fish will be contributed by the latter institution. Professor Hayden's collection embraces twelve COURSE OF REPUBLICANS IN REGARD TO

large cases of models of ancient peoples o the southwestern territories, showing to some extent their abodes and peculiarities of life. The tribes represented include the famous Cliff-dwellers, Moquis and Pueblos. Accompanying this interesting ethnological collection are about four thousand photographs of the same races, representing over ninety dialects, several of which have become extinct within the last twenty years. The photographic exscape views representing the geological and topographical features of this most remarkable and con paratively unknown section. There is also a set of raphy, &c., of the territorial region extending from the British line to the Rio Grande. Among these maps is a large stias, embracing twenty-tw shoots, prepared in accordance with the extensive sur-Hayden's charge. This atlas is of peculiar interest to engineers, and, it is thought, will attract especial at-

Second-A drainage sheet, showing water channels

Third-An "economic" sheet, showing in colors the

prairies, timber, coal, agricultural, silver and gold reas; the limits of vegetation indicated by altit ines, above which exists perpetual snow. Fourth-A general geological sheet, showing in suit

this colors all of the varying geological peculiarities of the section covered.

way, by means of 200-foot contour lines, the altitudes of the great area treated. Sixth-A number of detail geological sheets, in sec

ug some of the more striking features of the Sierr Nevada and Rocky Mountain regions. Dr. Hayden and his executive officer, Colonel Ste renson, take much pride in the fine exhibit which

they have been able to prepare for the Exposition sotwithstanding the shortness of funds by which they have been restricted and embarranged.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE RECOGNITION OF DIAZ.

The Department of State has received inform .rom Minister Foster that on the 9th inst. he recog nized the Disz government. A private letter says the recognition was received with general delight by the citizens of Mexico.

CLAIMS OF NEW YORK IMPORTERS FOR REFUND OF DUILES - ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ACTION OF A NOW DECEASED LAWYER-TESTIMONY OF SPECIAL AGENT CURTIS BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

me time ago Special Agent Curtis, of the Treasury Department, was detailed by the Secretary of the Fromstry to report upon the matter of a large number of claims for retund on duties and charges claime by New York lawyers as attorneys for importers of the Treasury he found a batch of these claims pending in the department, but refused to pay them ocause he had no appropriation for that purpose, and see he had reason to believe that some of the

ment resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to-105 to 94.

claims were fraudulent. The Secretary communicated his action to Congress in a letter written in December motion to refer the resolution, and moved to postpone the consideration of the proposition until Wednesday, citor of the Treasury Jordan, commenced yesterday in behalf of certain New York merchants who claim refunds on duties and charges or commis-sions. He cited a letter from District Attorney Wood-

The motion to postpone was carried, year 129, nays 113—a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, who voted with the democrats in the affirmative, and Mr. Cutler, of New Jersey; Mr. Lutreil, of California, and Messa: Clymer, Wright and Bridges, of Pannsylvania, who voted with the republicant in the Parallel.

Bridges, of Pennsylvania, who voted with the republicans in the negative.

The SPRAERE laid before the House an invitation from the Sharpshooting Union of the United States to the House of Representatives to be present at a featival to be given by them in June next. Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a request of the House, giving certain information in regard to the Turiff bill, what articles now on the free list will be made dutiable under the provisions of the bill, and vice versa. Referred.

Mr. Burkmann, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill amending the internal revenue laws. He stated that the bill simply related to the administration of the internal revenue and did not affect the rate of taxation. The bill was made a special order for May a.

The Sprakers then called committees for reports of a private nature.

The SPEAKER then called committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. Willis, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Albemaric and Chesapeake Canal Company. Referred to the Committee of the Whole,

Also, a bill authorizing Lieutenant J. B. M. Mason, of the United States Navy, to receive a medal from the King of Italy. Passed.

Mr. Hanna, (rep.) of Ind., from the same committee, reported adversely on bills for the relief of Secor & Cu., Nat. McKay and Denaid McKay. Laid on the table.

& Cu., Nat. McKay and Donald McKay. Laid on the table.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of three officers not below the rank of rear admiral, which shall examine into the case of Commander Sushrod B. Taylor and such other officers of the navy as may deem themselves unjustiy plased over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866. Adopted.

Mr. Walsh (dem.) of Md., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill increasing the pension of General James Shields from \$30 to \$50 a month.

Mr. Mills, (Jem.) of Texas, moved to amend by increasing the pension to \$100; agreed to. The bill was passed.

passed.
Mr. Goods, (dem.) of Vs., moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar and that debate on the pending bill (the William and Mary College bil) be closed in two hours.
Mr. Coxuss, (rep.) of Micn., opposed the latter motion, which was, however, carried—eas 107, nays 94.
Mr. Coxuss then moved that the House adjourn,

Mr. Willis, of New York, moved that when the Mr. Willis, of New York, moved that when use House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion. Rejected.

After consuming two hours in voting upon dilatory motions, which were defeated, the House, at ten min-utes past four o'clock, took a recess until half-past seven P. M., the evening session to be for the con-sideration of business reported from the District of Columbia Committee.

PVENING SESSION.

When the House met this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, for District of Columbia business, the Speaker called Mr. Vance, et North Carolina, to the chair. MR. RANDALL'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

chair.

MR. RANDALL (dem.) of Pa., then s.id:—I rise, for the first time in my life, I think, in this House, to a personal explanation. I find in the Star of this evening a statement that I have verbally requested Mr. Glover, the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to investigate the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House. There is not a syllable of tunh in the statement nor a gleam of warrant for it. First, I know nothing whatever of the action of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the discharge of his duties that needs investigation, and second, I have never had any conference whatever with Mr. Glover on the subject, nor have I directly or indirectly had any communication with him. I think it is due to the Sergeant-at-Arms to state this. If I myself were the only one involved I never would have noticed it, but as the statement reflects, perhaps, on the homesty, the fidelity and the home of another, I at once and promptly give is this contradiction.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were reported, and after some discussion but without action on the bill, the House, at five minutes past ten o'clock, a journed until to-morrow.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

RECRUITS ORDERED WEST FOR ASSIGNMENT. WARRINGTON, April 19, 1878

The Superintendent General of the Mounted Recolored cavary recruits to be prepared and for-warded, under proper charge, to Fort Garland, Colo-rado, for assignment to the Ninth Cavairy. The Su-perintendent General of the Recruiting Service will cause 200 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to the Omaha Barracks, Ne-braska, for assignment to the Fourth Infantry. Is ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Fourth Infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OMAHA AT HAMPTON BOADS-LIST OF HEB OFFICEBS -- MOVEMENTS OF OTHER VESSELS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORPOLK, April 19, 1876,

pennant of Rear Admiral G. H. Preble, arrived to-day Valparaiso, after a lengthy and tedious who is retired, and to be succeeded by Commo-Wyman, of the Hydrographic Office, in has been in the South Pacific for the past six years, she wil go out of commission here and be piaced in ordinary and her offi ers placed on waiting orders and crew discharged. She touched last at St. Thomas for coal and experienced heavy weather furing the past two days off our coat.

we days off our coast.

List of opprocess.

The following is a complete list of her officers:—
Captain—L. A. Kimberly, commanding.

Executive Officer—Licutement Commander G. B. D.

Navigator-Lieutenant A. M. Thackara Navigntor—Lieutenant A. M. Thackara.
Admiral e Secretary—A. M. Massie.
Lieutenant—i homas C. Perry, F. W. Cronker and
B. House.
Enzign=-B. F. Rhinehart, M. K. Schwenk, W. R.
A. Rooney, L. Arma and E. L. Reynolds.
Surg on—G. R. Brush.
Assistant Surgeon—Robert Whiting.
Paymaster—G. R. Walkins.
Chief Engineer—Albert Acton.
Part Assistant Engineer—W. W. Reaton.
Assistant Engineer—C. W. Livermore.
Captain of Marines—William Wallace.
Pay Cierk—H. Roers.
Admiral's Cierk—F. W. Dow.
Bootswain—A. Milne.
Gunner—W. C. Seymour.
Curpenter—G. S. Walkinseyer.
Satimaker—G. S. Walkinseyer.
Satimaker—G. S. Walkinseyer.

OTHER VESSELE.

OTHER VESSELE

The Ossipee is due here to-merrow from Key West, and private intelligence from the Newsters at Aspiralisates that she will reach Norfolk in the early part of June. The lighthouse supply steamer Fern will leave here to-morrow morning to replace the automatic signal buoy on Cape Hatterss reef, which was carried away by a storm a few weeks ago.

OEDERS.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1878. Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zaigler is ordered to duty in charge of engineer stores at the Navy Yard at L ague Island, Pa. Chief Engineer William W. Dun gan is detached from duty at the Navy Yard at League Island and placed on waiting orders.

OFF FOR COLORADO.

A despatch from Denver, Col., appeared in the HERALD of April 11 to the effect that H. A. McIntire. president of the First National Bank of Lake City and vice president of the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, had abscended with \$70,000. It was alloged Springs, had absconded with \$70,000. It was alleged that McIntire had in the interim following the death of the late president of the bank at Golorade Springs, and before the wanney was supplied, secured from the deposite of this bank between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and that he had hypothecated stock of the two banks with which he was connected amounting to \$20,000. The day following the publication of the above a despatich was received from Long Branch stating that Mr. McIntire had seen there for ten days and left for New York. He had been visiting some relatives and made no attempt to concent his presence. Detective Cuming, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Mr. McIntire in this city and gave him into the custody of a Colorado State officer, named loat, who came here armed with a requisition for the arrest. He obtained the extradition warrant before the arrest was made, and, as there was no occasion for delay, started heme with his prisoner on the alternoon train. Mr. McIntire wrote a card to the Hexale, which was published April 13, denying the charges made against him, and also that he had anything to de with the active management of the banks in question.

REASON AND INFIDELITY.

Hugh F. McDermott, author and journalist, delivered a lecture last evening in the First Free Union Church, corner of Sixth and Eric atrocts, Jersey City, on "Reason and Infideity Considered." The goalicman in beginning said that his remarks were not in-tended as a specific answer to Ingersoil and other in-ficies, but as a general rejoinder. He argued that man should not confine himself to facts gathered THE STATE CAPITAL.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN AFTER A WEEK OF HARD WORK-THE BRIEF SESSION OF GOOD FRIDAY-A THREATENED STORM AMONG BROOKLYN ASSEMBLYMEN.

Tired out by a really hard week's work both bouses of the Legislature held short and dull sessions to-day, The Assembly has got through with most of the big bills which are now before the Senate committees or n general orders before the Senate. There is, however, a mass of bills of all other sorts on the files in each house, which it must take some weeks of prolonged. At present the Assembly is holding two and lasting until two o'clock, the other beginning a half-past four P. M. and lasting until a majority of the members want to go to supper. The morning session of the Senate now begins at ten instead of eleven and evening session begins at eight and continues as long as a quorum stays.

PLENTY OF WORK TO DO. The hardest work, however, is done at the commitsee meetings and in private rooms. There are thirtythree committees of the Sanate and only thirty-two Senators. There are 128 Assemblymen and thirty-night Assembly committees, twenty of which are composed Assembly committees, twenty of which are composed of nine or more members, and the rest of seven members each. Consequently every earnest member of both the Senate and the Assembly has all he can attend to, and as there are few earnest members as compared with the numerous shirkers, much more. If the Legislature is to adjourn by the 1st of May there must be less debate in the open sessions and better attention to the roll calls.

If the Legislature is to adjourn by the 1st of May there must be less debate in the open Sessions and better attention to the roll calls.

PROPECT PADPER CHILDREN.

Senstor Marvin's bill to prevent the degranation of pauper children, which provides that children of that class, between the ages of two and sixteen years, shall hereaster be sent to asylumps under the patronage of societies of the same religious faith as that of their parents, instead of to poorhouses, as hereofore, was to-day invorably reported by the Assembly Committee on General Laws.

Election Frauds in Albany.

The scenes and alleged frauds at the recent municipal election in Albany have stirred up the citizens to a demand for a new Registry law similar to that in New York city, which will permit voters to be promptly registered in the wards to which they may change their residences. Hitherto, once registered, a voter's name has stuck to the book and precinct where it was first set down, notwithstanding his removal, and he has had no right to register and vote elsewhere.

No UNIFORM SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means have reported unitavorably upon Mr. Worth's bill to establish a utilorm system of text books in senools.

A COMING STORM FOR KINGS COUNTY.

That bee noir to Brooklyn, the Ocean Parkway bill, which proposed to transfer the assessment for the cost of that boulevard from the neighboring district to the city, appeared again in the Assembly this morning, and again the Brooklyn members arose and gnashed their teen at it for an hour or two. Owing to the absence of Mr. Worth and another Representative who had visit for it not yet poured a motion to report progress on the measure prevailed and the due between Mr. Bergen and the rest of the Kings county delegation is still undecided.

measure prevailed, and the duel between Mr. Sergen and the rest of the Kings county delegation is still undecided.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

In the Senate Mr. Oakley introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of railroads, which amends chapter 480 of the Laws of 1874 entitled "An Act to facilitate the reorganization of railroads soid under mertgage, and providing for the formation of new companies in such cases." Mr. Oakley's bill amends section I of the act by adding to the latter end of the section the following:—

Provided that in all such cases a new corporation formed by the fising of the certificate heresfore mentioned stail become and be vested with and entitled to exercise and enjoy the rights, privileges and fracchises, and the property which by the terms of the mertrage upon which the judgment was based was subjected to the lien of the boundoiders for whose benefit the judgment was obtained and none other, and that nothing in said act stail be construed to interfere with or cut off the right of any creditors, stockholers or other persons in the property of said railroad company acquired after the execution of said morting, and not by the terms of anid morting in clauded with the lien thereof, and all officers, trustees, references and other persons transferring or delivering under such sale any other property than that actually included in the lien on which mortingage, and other persons it ancedering or delivering under such sale any other property than that actually included in the lien on which mortingage having any claims appoint any other property in the property so transcered and televiered.

See 3 is made to read:—Whenever in performance of any plan or arrangement for the purchase of the property and franchise of any railroad company and shall, for the purpose of carrying out the same, place of helps in the hundred of any effect of said railroad company, or any other persons, money for the persons in whose hands such moneys shall be placed, shall drect the said moneys and moneys from th of money so misapplies or by imprisonment in a peniten-tiary for the perion of one year. SEC. 4. It is further emarked that nothing in the acts hereby amended or in in this set shall be held to interfere

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1878. In the Court of Appeals, Friday, April 19. Present

S. E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates. No. 183. George H. Maybury, respondent, va The Homer and Courtland Gastight Company, appellant,—Argued by M. M. Waters for appellant; Samuel Hand for respondent.

No. 398. The People ex rel. Glichrist et al., respondent, ve. Francis Murray, appellant.—Argued by Samuer Hand for appellant; N. J. Waterbury for re-

No. 177. Alexander B. Mott, appellant, va The Con sumers' Ice Company, respondent.—Argued by H. N. Batch for appellant; A. P. Whitehead, for respon-

Hatch for appellant, a feet dent.

No. 196, Oney Sayles, appellant, vs. Edward Sims, respondent.—Argued by Daniel Pratt for appellant; W. E. Lansing for respondent.

No. 198, The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffaio, respondent, vs. Benjamin J. Logan et al., sppellants.—Argued of Joseph H. Choate for appellants; F. J. Fitnian for respondent, No. 160 James Pope, respondent, vs. Lewis Hanmer, appellant,—Submitted, case still on.

The following is the Gourt of Appeals day calendar for Monday, April 22:-Nos. 107, 156, 204, 190, 194, 73, 131, 142.

TALMAGE'S TALK.

Rev. Mr. Talmage lectured last evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacie. He spoke about the four principal events of the week. The first referred to was

MR. BEECHER'S RETURN.

Mr. Beecher returned to Brooklyn yesterday forenoon from his lecturing tour in the State. His arrival so early was unexpected, and he proceeded unsc companied across Wall street ferry to his resicompanied across Wall street ferry to his residence, No. 124 Columbia Heighta in the evening the locture room of Plymouth Church was well filed by the brethren, whose looks expressed warm sympathy and welcome. Mr. Beecher entered the room at eight o'clock and ascended the platform with a brisk step. He took a seat next a table on which was displayed a large basket of flowers. He looked around him with an easy, cheerful glance, and neither his appearance nor tone of voice betrayed the least trouble of mind. On the contrary, he seemed in excellent health and apprits, and he disappointed many in the sudjence who expected some manifessations of concern over the late explosion and anticipated he might be induced to make some allusion to it in his France evening talk. Not even the remotest reference was given. After the usual address was over he read an application for a letter of dismissal from a family of four, of the name of Robinson, but when he services were over this depletion of his congregation was rather more than counterbalanced by the reception into membership of over fifty persons.

REV. MR. VOSBURGH'S CASE.

The indictment of the Rev. Dr. Vosburgh, pastor of the Madison Avenue Saptist Church, in the Bergen district of Jersey City, has created intense surprise. His house was visited yesterday by a nest of sympa-thizers, who expressed their determination to stand by him through all train, at the same time asserting their belief it his innecence. The counsel for Mr. Vosturgh having applied for a speedy trial the case has been set down for the 13th of May.

SETTLING A DEBT.

Adolph Sommers, of No. 80 Garden street, Hobo ken, was yesterday arrested on a charge of baving stolen a \$350 gold watch and chain from Gerard De Vries, third officer of the Hamberg steamship Less. ing. De Vries invited Sommers to visit him, and after he left De Vries mused his watch. Sommers admitted the theft, but canned that De Vries was in his debt to a great extent and he took the property for the purpose of settling the indebtedness. Recorder McDonough committed him in default of hard for trial on a marge of largary. SUFFERING AT SEA

Terrible Voyage of the Bark Olustee from Sumatra.

A SINGULAR PLAGUE.

Poisonous Green Coffee Supposed to Have Caused Sickness on Board.

sturdler endurance is told by sailors who escape wreck or desaster than that which Captain Nickerson, of the bark Clustee, told yesterday on his arrival from Padang, in Sumatra. He made the voyage in 109 days-not a long time under other circumstances; to a litetime by the horrors of sickness and peril.

Shorthanded at the start, in consequence of a desertion, sick himself, and stricken by an epidemie only the cook alive, the captain was called on to ex-hibit powers of endurance and judgment seldom called The tidy little bark lay at Harbeck's stores in

Brooklyn as a HERALD reporter boarded her yesterday to learn the particulars of the voyage. She looked in trim order, and it was hard to realize that she had just finished so arduous a voyage. The captain himself, a wiry looking Yankee skipper, about thirty-five years old, whose skin was darkly bronzed by the tropical sun, was pacing the deck, and the mate, emaciated and pale from long illness, sat at the top of the steps leading from the main deck to the

roof of the cabin. Captain Nickerson greeted his visi-tor courteously, and, leading the way into his little cabin, told his story modestly and graphically. "I had a pretty hard time of it," he said, "but

tor courteeusly, and, leading the way into his little cabin, told his story modestly and graphically. "I had a pretty hard time of it," he said, "but we got through better than seemed possible at one time. We left Padang on December 30, with a cargo of preen coffee. It was the ordinary Java coffee, so far as I knew a perfectly harmiess freight; but I airribute the trouble we had to a sort of poison emanating from the coffee. We were, perhaps, a couple of weeks loading up and started with 600 lons on board. I was sick at the start, but supposed then that the trouble was the Java lever, as it is called, which is something similar to the lever and aque. I was treated for it by the coctors in Padang and took, as I thought for a time, an wertness of quintie, the doctor having given me seventy grains in twenty-load nour. My second make had deserted just belove we sailed and there were, beades myself, the first mate, as a salors and the cook. I made one of the sailors, Mr. Lewis, a tantive of Waies, second mate, as he was a good man who had sailed with me becore.

We were down gick, and as some of the men had been complaining for some days of the same symptoms that I had had, we were very much like a floating heepital even then. But as the doctors had told me that we would probably be all right when we get to sea I had no apprehensions, but went along with shortened sail, taxing the trace winds and having no great trouble at brat. As the mites were both sick and I was ou duty pretty much all this time, night and day, for firty-two days, the only log I have it as ort of anostract log that I kept whenever I had a comme. By this, however, I can give you the dates of the principal events of t

great help.

DEATH OF THE SECOND MATE.

On the 10th, about the li-past four P. M., the second make was very bad, though he complained of no pains, except in the stomage. His pulse was very low, but I saw no other und symptoms. I spoke to him, and he told me he felt very bad. About its voltage no became desirrous, and at half-past six he died without a struggle and without knowing that he was during it had his cony taken at once to the carpenter's room to keep the lact of his death from the first mate, for was alread if he should know of it it would make him worse. After Mr. Lewis' death his neck turned very back, so that the field holked as as if it was decomposing. We kept the body till the following day, the 11th of January, when I had it sewed in a piece of caovas and put a bag of coals to his feet. Then I called all hands shat were well-enough to turn up on deck, and after reading a lew appropriate verses I consigned the poor fellow to his watery grave. I took an observation that day, and as well as I could recknoth the Cocas Islands were about fifty miles to the southoust. My calculations all this time were necessarily somewhat imperied, as I had to take my sextant on deck and then, after taking an observation, run down to the cabin whore my chronometer was and take the time, allowing for the time transport and under the cabin whore my chronometer was and take the time, allowing for the time transport and take the time, allowing for the time transport and take the time, allowing for the time transport and the part of the first and the same transport and the day and the part of the cabin whore my chronometer was and take the time, allowing for the time transport and the part of the first and the same transport and the part of the cabin whore my chronometer was and take the time, allowing for the time.

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take my sextant on dock and then, after taking an observation, run down to the cabin where my chronometer was and take the time, allowing for the time I
thought it took to go from the instrument to the
other. Neither of my mates was able to take the time
of me.

On the 12th Mr. Abbott, the first mate, was taken
with the same symptoms Mr. Lewis had had, and I
told him that he could not live. It was very hard on
the poor leilow, and he felt very badly, saying that
the one thing he wanted to live for most was to see
his poor old mother, as he hash shen away from home
for ten years. However, he took it very queely and
manitully and bade all hands goody in a namily way.
The steward read the Bible to him, and we all thought he
would go ma faw hours at the most. He was in a
terribe condition, fils forehead was all black tike the
flesh of a decomposing corpes, and so were both his
leed up to the ankless. His puise was intermittent and
weak, and a little while after I told him to must die
he became defireous. I had thought that day that
perhaps the difficultion of the house of the condition of the conditi

around the cabin, so that when we did go back there to live we had no further trouble.

The recovery after we got out from the cabin was wonderfuily quick. The mate railled in two hours and the black color left his foreneed and partiy left his leet, and in two days the black coating was all gone from our moutas and throuts. On the loth I wrote in my log, "All hands improving, Hurrah!" for it seemed like railing from the grave, and our apritis went up has enough. On the 15th all name were still improving and I put on full sail for the first time, having four sailors at work and feeling as

though I had a little army. The crew got well fast enough and I got better myself, though we were all weak lor a long time, and the mate, as I said, didn's get on duty for fifty-two-days

Overtaken my storms.

On February 3 we took a rotary gale and passed to the north of its centre without suffering any damage. On the 5th we took another gale in intitude 29 44 and longitude 49, just off the mouth of the Monambique Channel. The wind was to the northward, and it biew a living gale, with the sea running as I don't think I ever saw it run before. We kept her hed to the sea, and the lower foretopsail biew to atoms and flew to leeward. It was not long roing either, I can toil you, in three minutes there wasn't any of it left. Then we spring the lower mastousail yard. We had only four men at work, the cook helping, and only two of them were well. At midnight we passed the calm centre of the gale when there was little wind, but the sea ran feariuily, making a clean breach over the stern and bow. The sing was beating pretty badly and we ran so short handed we couldn't keep our pumps working enough to keep the water down, so that it washed over the ceiling. Some of the coffee got affect and choked up the pumps. After passing the contre of the gale the wind burst out to the southward and the ship labored heavily, but we weathered the gale without further trouble. Next day we signalled an American bark from Samarang to Falimouth, bearing signal letters J. R. L. K. February 15 we shipped a sea in a southeast gaic that stove the booky hatch and let a large quantity of water below, damaging the cargo. April we took a succession of goles lasting five days, veering from southwest to sorthwest. Bermuda ocaring north, 200 miles distant. We crossed the Guif Stream in a northeast gale and were two days beating up from Barnegat to New Yors.

The Causn of the Kalesh of the same from the coffee. You know we skippers are apt to let such things go by unnoticed after we get through with them; but as I found out what the trouble was I ke

NUISANCES OF NEW YORK.

BEPORT OF A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON THE EAST BIVER PLAGUES -- RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MAYOR.

The citizens' committee, who have for some tim been investigation the causes of the sickening smells which pervade a large portion of the city, have made a report in which they thoroughly detail all the various sources from which this malarial oder issues and dwell on its evil results. The report, which is signed by Mr. Thomas Musgrave, as chairman of the committee, contains very little matter that has not been already presented to the readers of the HERALD, but summarizes all the information that had previously been collected on the subject. It is accompanied by letters from Drs. E. E. Marcy and W. A. Hammond. expressive of approval of the statements and opinio

After setting forth the present impure state of the by law for the security of the public health the report says:-"The death rate ought not to average yearly over 21 in 1,000. Instead of that it is 28, or 25 per cent greater than it should be. In other words, 7,500 lives administration. The destruction of these 7,500 lives means the prestration, mental and physical, by malaria, of a great many thousand others."

POISONOUS ODORS.

The report then goes on to detail the various nause ating odors that are waited through the streets by winds blowing from every quarter of the compace. At one time, when a northwest wind filled the neighborhood of Murray Hill with a vile smeil, Mr. Musgrave traced its origin to the buik Aigonquie, owned by Speir Lounsberry, and moored at the foot of Thirty minth street, North River. It was filled with caldrous in which blood, ofial, benes and carrion were being boiled into a fertilizer. Dr. Marcy gave an opinion that the effluvia from it cestroys the lives of hundreds of citizens. A similar factory is kept by Linter Bros., at the foot of Thirty-ninth street, as also one by M. Donohoe & Co. On Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, on the North River, are the hog butcheries of Monroe Crane, Davis & Atwood, Forty & Booth, Spring & Hayne, Charkes White & Co., Sthainecker & Son and Metcalf & Gibba, all of which are described as "pest holes." Near by are the sheep staughter houses of Charlotte Loowell, C. & P. McIntyre, John Shea and P. Whalen, and also the cattle plaughter houses of Storn & Metzger, Adolph Straese, C. & P. McIntyre and Donohue & Co. On Thirty-eighth street is the seap factory of P. Throp, and sice a macure yard 240 feet long and containing 1,000 tons of manure. ating odors that are waited through the streets by

Battery with filth, and floated down on the obb tide to Sandy Hook, where Switt had contracted to transport and dump it.

SLAUGHTER ROUSES.

On Forty-third street and East River is a very offensive tannery for green hides, J. B. Hoyt & Cu. owners. Between these nuisances and First avenue are alsughter houses, of which below are the owners names, locations and weekly business:—

D. Harrington & Co., corner of First avenue and Forty-third street; A. Kann, corner of First avenue, and Forty-third street; A. Rondman, First avenue, near Forty-third street; A. Vanderbeck, Forty-flith itreet, near First avenue; M. Scanion, corner of Forty-dith street and First avenue; Washeimer & Strouse, Forty-sixth street and First avenue—killing, per week, 5,700 steep.

A. Vanderbeck, Forty-fifth street and First avenue; H. Frank, Forty-flith street and First avenue; H. Frank, Forty-flith street, near First avenue; Steinrich's, Forty-fourth street, near First avenue; Schwarzchnid & Sunzberger, Forty-fith street, near First avenue; Schwarzchnid & Sunzberger, Forty-fith street, near First avenue; Schwarzchnid & Sunzberger, Forty-fith street, near First avenue, between Forty-fith and Forty-sixth streets; Westheimer & Strause, Forty-sixth streets, westheimer & Strause, Forty-sixth streets, mean first avenue—killing, per week, 1,700 castle.

"These nutances and steets when series and the means to protect our lives from these poisoons, shame faily neglects its duty. For years it has been the habit of the Board of Health to assure the suffering public that the cass sid

statutes gave them no power to suppress nuisances there."

After asserting that ample laws for the suppression of all nuisances exist, and quoting test cases, the report con indes with the following sentences:—

"The Health Board is now well provided with laws and with money to suppress all the nuisances that poison the arr of this city; and when the people detect a disgusting smell in the aimosphere they may larry and justily charge it to the gross neglect of plain duty by our Board of Health. I recommend that a commute of citizens be appointed to call upon the Mayor and request him to require the Board of Health to put as immediate stop to these nuisances; and if they, as herestore, neglect their duty in this regard, to remove them from office and appoint in their place officers who will see that the laws against nuisances are promptly and effectually enforced."

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The annual election of the Veterans of the National Guard, Seventh regiment, was held last night at Des-monico's. There was a very large muster, and the result was not declared until after midnight. It is at follows:-For Major, Edgar M. Crawford; for Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D.; for Paymaster, John J. McLaren; for Commissary, Edward Kemp; for Surgeon, I. M. Cheesman, M. D.; Inspectors of Election for 1879, L. G. Woodhouse, W. F. Blanck, Stephon Burkhaiter; First company, for Lieutenant, Honry L. Freeiand; Second company, for Lieutenant, William H. Montague; Third company, for Captain, William H. Roblet; Fifth company, for Captain, William H. Rublet; Fifth company, for Captain, William H. Rublet; Fifth company, for Lieutenant, L. P. Tibbalia; Sain company, for Lieutenant, Ed. O. Biru; for Lieutenant, Frederick A. Goodwin, for one year; Sevenis company, for Captain, John H. Kemp; Eighth company, for Lieutenant, John W. Spicer; feeth company, for Lieutenant, John W. Spicer; feeth company, for Lieutenant, John W. Spicer; feeth company, for Lieutenant, James Nea.